IN HOUSE AND SENATE

SLIGHT SKIRMISHES OVER THE MES-SAGE AND FINANCIAL BILL.

Representative Springer Succeeds in Having Both Referred to His Committee on Banking and Currency.

WILSON WAIVES HIS RIGHTS

DEBATE ON THE BILL REPEALING DIFFERENTIAL DUTY ON SUGAR.

The Message Sent to the Finance Committee of the Senate-Notice of Interest to Income Tax Payers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-The interest in the House to-day centered in the President's message, which was read after the body convened. There was a slight skirmish over its reference and that of the administration bill which Mr. Springer introduced, but both were referred to the committee on banking and currency, Mr. Wilson having waived jurisdiction of the bond feature of the message, which could have gone to the ways and means committee. Members were busy discussing the message and bill throughout the session and gave little attention to the debate on the bill to repeal the discriminative duty of the sugar imported from bounty-paying countries. At the conclusion of the debate to-day Mr. Wilson attempted to effect an arrangement for a vote, after two hours' of debate to-morrow, but Mr. Grosvenor objected. Despite the objection, Mr. Wilson stated his purpose to try to secure a vote

at the end of that time. There was a good attendance on the floor when the House met, in anticipation of the President's message, and members stood around in little knots speculating on its contents and discussing generally the treasury situation. Postmaster-general Bissell was on the floor conferring with some of the Democratic leaders. The House was not kept long in suspense. While Mr. Lynch was trying to get unanimous con-

sent to consider a bill to quiet the title to certain lands in Wisconsin, Mr. Pruden, the President's executive clerk, appeared and announced a message in writing from the President. Mr. Lynch's request was immediately objected to and Speaker protem. Richardson laid the message before the House. As the clerk began reading, the members took their seats and listened with intense eagerness to every word. Mr. Reed, Mr. Dingley and other Republican leaders followed the President's argument as closely as did the Democrats. When the reading was concluded there was a round of applause from the Democratic side.

which quite a number joined.

Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, forthwith sent on banking and currency, forthwith bill account to the sent of t on banking and currency, forthwith sent to the clerk's desk the administrative bill, stating that he would move the stating that he would move the reference of the bill and message to his committee.

Mr. Livingston moved a substitute for this motion that the message be referred to the committee on the whole state of the Union for immediate concern. Mr. Springer said he was willing that the bill should go to the committee of the whole but if it was referred to his committee he promised to call the committee together

"Under the rules," interrupted Mr. Reed, "this message should go to the ways and means committee. Do I understand that the on of the ways and means commit-

chair in of the ways and means commit-tee waives jurisdiction over it?"

"Part of the message," replied Mr. Wil-son, "would properly go to the ways and means condittee, but the important por-tion relates to banking and currency, and I have no objection to that committee tak-ing charge of it."

"It is not for us to insist," said Mr. Reed, as he turned to take his seat, "If the committee on ways and means desires to abdicate."

"The ways and means committee," re-torted Mr. Wilson, rather warmly, "is not going to abdicate nor shirk responsibility, but we are satisfied that the message but we are satisfied that the message should go to the other committee."

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bland at this point showed signs of opposition and raised several points of order, which were overruled, and the message referred, without division, to the banking and currency committee.

Mr. Bryan objected, however, when Mr. Springer asked unanimous consent that the bill go with the message to the committee, and insisted it be ordered by the Chair.

"The Chair will refer it under the rule to the banking and currency committee," said Speaker pro tem. Richardson, emphatically. This ended the first skirmish over the administration's second currency over the administration's second currency bill, and the House proceeded with its rou

tine business.

After this was disposed of the House proceeded, in committee of the whole, with consideration of the bill to repeal the differential duty imposed by the tariff bill on sugars from bounty-paying countries. Mr. Hopkins, who spoke in opposition to the bill, devoted considerable time to proving that Germany's prohibition placed on the importation of our food products was a mere pretext. He protested against an abject surrender to Germany, and argued that if this bill, was to be passed the amendment he had given notice of on Saturday, requiring Germany to remove her restricrequiring Germany to remove her restric-tion on our meat before her sugar should be relieved of the differential, should be

Mr. Dolliver expressed the opinion that Mr. Dolliver expressed the opinion that the violation of the reciprocity agreements produced by the repeal of the reciprocity clause of the tariff act of 1890 had more to do with Germany's action than the differential duty imposed on her sugar. He denounced Germany's position as a disgrace to which the United States should not bow. "Germany," said he, "asks us to wipe out the Texas fever by removing the tax on sugar, and exterminate trichinosis in Germahy by an act of Congress. I am tax on sugar, and exterminate trichinosis in Germany by an act of Congress. I am opposed to answering German horse doctors with an act of Congress." He thought either the Hopkins or Hepburn amendment should be adopted.

After some further debate in favor of the bill by Messrs. Turner, Wheeler and Terry the committee rose, Mr. Wilson tried to effect an agreement to close the debate after two hours' of discussion to-morrow, but Mr. Grosvenor objected.

Gfosvenor objected.

On motion of Mr. Thomas a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of Warto make a survey of Kalamazoo harbor, Michigan. The House, at 5 o'clock, ad-

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Message Listened to with Interest-Ute Indian Bill Passed.

VASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-The reading of President Cleveland's message on the financial situation formed the most interesting feature of to-day's session of the Senate, It was presented shortly after noon, and there was a very prompt filling up of empty chairs by Senators, who were not on hand when the Senate met. The President's views and recommendations were listened the reading of the message was concluded it was sent to the finance committee. Most of the day was taken up by the House bill (with Senate amendments) disapproving an agreement with the Southern Ute Indians providing for their removal from Colorado to Utah, allowing lands in severalty to those desiring them and removing others from a portion of the present reservation and confining them to the western part of it and to several townships in New Mexico. The bill was passed. The matter of the location of these Indians has long been a vexatious one, difficult of settlement by the Indian committees of both houses. To-day's action bids fair to result in the final settlement of the question at an early date.

There was the utmost quiet in the Senate chamber while the President's message ate chamber while the President's message was being read and Senators on both sides gave it the closest of attention. At the close of the reading of the message Mr. Sherman suggested that the message be referred to the finance committee. There was some objection on the part of several Senators, including Messrs. Stewart and Harris, who desired that the message should lie on the table so that if Senators desired they might submit some remarks on it. Mr. Sherman's motion prevailed, however, on a viva voce vote. ever, on a viva voce vote.

Unanimous censent was given to a sug-

gestion by Mr. Harris, extending the privi-leges of the floor of the Senate to the late Secretary of the Senate, Gen. Anson G. McCook, who is now in the city. The Senate adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Stewart, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the es-timated deficiency in revenues of the gov-ernment to pay current expenses between

of the Treasury for a statement of the estimated deficiency in revenues of the government to pay current expenses between Dec. 31, 1894, and Dec. 31, 1895, and if the \$153,337,579 cash balance in the treasury on Dec. 31, 1894, will be sufficient to meet such deficiency. Also a motion calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the claims of the several States now on file in the Treasury Department, under the act of July 27, 1861, the amounts due them for expense incurred in raising troops as provided by order of the Secretary of the Treasury of Feb. 8, 1893.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the credentials of Hon. Richard F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, re-elected to the Senate for six years from March 4, 1895. The credentials were placed on file.

Mr. Peffer offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the kinds and amounts of money received in exchange for bonds issued and sold under the refunding act of 1870. Objection was made to it and it went over.

The Senate agreed to a resolution offered by Mr. Chandler, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a statement showing the prices paid per ton for armor plates for vessels of the navy, comparing the same with the prices paid by other nations, and also especially with the prices paid or to be paid under recent contracts to American manufacturers for armor plates for other nations.

Objection was made to immediate consid-

Objection was made to immediate cons Objection was made to immediate consideration of another resolution offered by Mr. Chandler, directing the rules committee to examine the newspaper article recited in the remarks of the Senator from Florida, (Call), Saturday, in order that the committee could assertain whether there had been any violation of the privileges of the pressure there.

gallery.

Mr. Teller expected to continue his remarks on the Hawaiian matter, but gave way to Mr. Wolcott, who desired to call up the House bill disapproving the treaty heretofore made with the Southern Ute Indians, providing for their settlement on a part of their reservation and relinquishment of the remainder to the government. When the hour of 2 o'clock arrived an effort was made to have consideration of the s made to have consideration of the continued and Mr. Wolcott sought to obtain Mr. George's consent to a tem ary displacement of the bankruptcy ary displacement of the bankruptcy bill. The latter, however, refused to yield. Mr. Wolcott then formally moved that the Senate proceed to consideration of the Ute bill. By a yea and nay vote—29 to 25—the bankruptcy bill was displaced and the Ute bill made the unfinished business. After discussion by Senators Vilas, Wolcott, Telleer and Jones, of Arkansas, the bill was passed as it was reported from the comer and Jones, of Arkansas, the bill was passed as it was reported from the committee, by a vote of 27 to 11.

A bill was passed appropriating \$100,000 to purchase sites for public buildings in Spokane, Cheyenne, Boise City and Helena. The bankruptcy bill was then taken up and made the unfinished business. The Senate at 4:40 p. m. took up consideration of executive business and later adjourned.

TAX GATHERER'S WARNING.

Notice to People Whose Annual Incomes Are More than \$3,500. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-Commissioner Miller, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has prepared a notice, copies of which will be posted in all the cities and towns throughout the country, notifying those who come within the provisions of the income tax law of their duty in the premises. The law makes an appropriation of \$245,000 for carrying the act into effect and provides for the appointment of 303 additional deputy revenue collectors and ten additional revenue agents. The deputies will be appointed by the district collectors and the agents of Commissioner Miller, who will at once begin the allotment of the deputy collectors and the apportionment of the appropriation. The deputies will not all be alloted at once, but only as the necessities of the work require. After quot ing the provisions of the law, the notice says:

"It is the duty of all persons of lawful age, having an annual income of more than \$3,500 to make and render a return on or before the first Monday in March, 1895, to the collector or deputy collector of the district in which they reside, of the amount of their reside. of their gains and income for the whole of the calender year 1894, and all guardians, trustees and persons and corporations acting in any fiduciary capacity shall make a like return for their wards or persons for whom they act.

"Every corporation, company and association, both resident and foreign, doing ousinesss for profit in the United States shall make and render a return to the collector or deputy collector of the district in which its principal office or place of business ness is situated on or before the first Mon-day in March, 1895, of all its business and profits for the whole of the calendar year

"Returns of persons shall be made on form No. 365 and of corporations on form No. 366. Said forms may be procured of collectors on application.

"Penalties—If said returns are not made in the manner and time above stated to be in the manner and time above stated it is the duty of the collector or deputy col-lector to make the returns in the form prescribed and add the penalties prescribed by law thereto.

by law thereto.

The income tax is due and payable on or before the 1st day of July, 1895, and on all taxes due and unpaid after that date there shall be levied, in addition thereto, the sum of 5 per centum, on the amount due and the interest at the rate of 1 per centum per month from the time the same became due as a penalty. became due as a penalty.
"Full instructions for making said returns are printed in blank forms." Attorney-general Olney has given an opinion to the Secretary of War, holding that the army and navy officers come within the scope of the income-tax law. A few weeks ago Secretary Lamont raised the question whether, under this statute, officers of the army will be subject to the lax where their incomes are above the tax where their incomes are above the four-thousand-dollar limit by reason of allowances for quarters, and rations and mileage. The question has agitated the army and navy for some time, and it was thought well to secure a legal opinion on the question. In his opinion on the subject the Attorney-general holds that the law applies the attorney seneral holds that the law applies. plies to all incomes above \$4,000, regardless of their character, and he states that paymasters must deduct from the amount dis-bursed to officers on their individual ac-count the tax of 2 per cent, in all cases, where it aggregates the sum mentioned. The Attorney-general says his views are the same as those expressed by a predeces-sor in passing on the income-tax law of sor in passing on the income tax and 1864. It is expected that the War and Navy departments will issue regulations

predicated on this opinion. A PACIFIC RAILWAY BILL.

ubstitute for the Reilly Measure Introduced by Mr. Boatner. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-A substitute for the Reilly Pacific railroad bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Boatner, the member of the committee on Pacific railways who made the miniority report against the Reilly bill. The bill will provide for a Pacific railroad commission to take charge of the government aided roads when they default in the payment of their debts and to control until a comprehensive plan can be adopted by Congress for settling the relations of the companies with the government. The commission is to consist of three members who will receive salaries of \$10,000, and

to be given the power of management

usually exercised by railroad directors. Another feature of the plan is to authorize the commission to investigate all the dealings of the subsidized roads to ascertain whether they have unlawfully obcertain whether they have unlawfully ob-tained moneys from the government or unto with close attention both by Senators and lawfully disposed of any funds and to recoupants of the galieries, and when ment of diverted funds. If they find that any have been diverted, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to put the roads in the hands of the com-missioners. Two of the commissioners are to reside west of the Mississippi river. Their investigation is to cover these points. How much, if any, of the capital stock of How much, if any, of the capital stock of any company was issued contrary to the law and the names of persons or corpora-tions receiving it; how much was issued for cash and how much for services. To what extent contracts for construction have been awarded to companies or individuals representing officers or directors of the road; to what extent land grants have been diverted from their original purposes; to what extent property has been conveyed to persons representing the officers; to what extent the funds have been used to influence legislation, with details of the transactions. Stringent provisions to insure the prosecution of these investigations are made and the commissioners are authorized to institute suits in the name of the United States against persons who have been guilty of frauds of any sort

in connection with these affairs. Provis-ions are made for the sales of the roads after the suits have been decided and their affairs adjusted. A canvass of members known to oppose the Reilly bill is being made to induce them, if possible, to unite on this scheme, which is in the nature of a compromise between the Reilly bill and the various foreclosure, government control and ownerand healthy.

ship measures. Representative Caminetti, who has a bill to place the Pacific roads under military control, says that he is willing to accept this plan if it can command the support of a fair contingent of the House and he believes that the other California members are of the same mind.

FEED FOR FARM ANIMALS.

Results of Experiments by the Agricultural Department. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-The general principles of feeding farm animals are outlined in a bulletin of the Agricultural Department by Assistant Director Allen, of the office of experimental stations. The conditions of the market, says the report, must govern the selection of feed stuff. Experience shows that having from the leguminous crops, as clover, lupines, alfalfa and cowpea, contains about twice as much digestible protein as hay from the grasses, and accordingly the seeds of those plants are recommended by the department as substitutes for the expensive commercial feeds. There has been considerable misconception as to the value of cooking or steaming food for stock. Experiments, however, indicate that cooking or steaming coarse or unpalatable food is advantageous, not on account of making the food more nutritious, but in inducing the animals to eat larger but in inducing the animals to eat larger quantities: Boiling cotton seed is reported advantageously for steers. Soaking whea for pigs is quite generally recommended, and the report advocates soaking corn for steers if it can be done for 6 cents a bushel. The recently prevailing low prices of wheat has led to its use to a considerable extent

for growing and fattening. ... ne department estimates that up to last November 46,000,-000 bushels of wheat had been fed by the farmers of the United States. Income Tax Cases Advanced. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- The Supreme Court of the United States to-day granted the motion to advance the income-tax cases on the docket, and set the argument for the first Monday in March. The cases are those of Charles Pollock vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and Lewis H. Hyde vs. the Continental Trust Company of New York, and the question raised is the constitutionality of the income tax law. Hon. B. H. Bristow and W. D. Guthrie appeared for the appellants, Hon. J. H. Choate being absent on account of illness; Choate being absent on account of liness; E. B. Brown for the trust companies and Soliciton-general Maxwell for the government. The appellants urged that the administration of affairs of the internal revenue office will be served by having the question of constitutionality promptly and authoritatively decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the government concurred in this view.

For Relief of Soldiers and Sailors. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-The Secretary of the Interior has forwarded to the chairman of the . House committee on public lands a favorable report on House bill 2402 for the relief in certain cases of soldiers, marines, sailors and others who have heretofore made claim to public lands. He says he can see no objection to the passage of the bill which would allow any person otherwise qualified to make a second home-stead entry who had failed to secure title to his previous entry without fault of own. The only objection cited that can be urged against the allowance of a second hometsead entry is that it would allow persons to speculate by making entries and selling the relinquishments, but the bill is believed to be sufficiently guarded against

To Consider Arbitration Bills. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-There will be an important meeting in this city of officials of railroad organizations interested in the arbitration bills now before Congress. Chairman McGann, of the House committee on labor, expects the chiefs of the orders of railroad conductors, firemen, trainders of railroad conductors, hremen, trainmen, engineers and brakemen, some of whom are men of national reputation in railroad circles. They will confer together and, with Attorney-general Olney and Strike Commissioner Kiernan, will appear before the committee on labor. It is understood that they will favor the Olney plan, and that the members of the strike ommission are willing to accept that, minor amendments, as a substitute for Wright's bill.

Howgate Placed on Trial. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- The trial of Capt. Henry W. Howgate for forgery and embezzlement from the government began to-day in the District Criminal Court before Judge McComas. United States District Attorney Birney opened for the government, but the statement of the defense was waived pending further action of the government. The first witness called was Capt. Robert Creig, Captain Howgate's successor as disbursing clerk, and related only to the official duties of the office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- The Secretary of the Treasury in a statement sent to the Senate showing the amount of sugar of all grades imported into the United States during each day of the sixty days prior to Aug. 28, 1894, says the total imports of sugar under No. 15 Dutch standard in this month amounted to 75,108,110 pounds, "probably the highest figure attained in any one month in the commercial history of the country."

Minister Gray Leaves Washington. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-Minister Gray was at the Capitol to-day. He received all the Indiana members in Senator Voorhees's committee room and then went over to the House, where he heard the President's mes-sage read and greeted old friends. He left for Mexico to-night.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-John (Cox has been appointed postmaster at Amity, Johnson county, vice J. L. Bryan, resigned. The Civil-service Commission will hold examinations on Feb. 14 for the office of library clerk at a salary of \$840 a year, and on Feb. 14 and 15 for library cataloguer at \$1,200, in the Department of Agriculture. United States Consul-general Dekay, at Berlin, informs the State Department that an exposition is to be held there next year. Its purpose is to demonstrate the fact that Berlin has outstripped all the other German cities in manufactures and is now the leading industrial center of the empire, and the exhibits will therefore be limited to Berlin products.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, the case of the Sanford Fork and Tool Company vs. Hoover, Brown & Co., a case involving prominent business interests of Terre Haute, was argued and completed. Haute, was argued and completed. The details of the case are well known. Messrs. George A. Knight, of Brazil, and J. F. Butler are counsel for appellants, and Sidney B. Davis and C. F. McNutt, of Terre Haute,

for appellees. Representative Pickler, of South Dakota, brought to the White House to-day a del-egation of Yankton Sioux Indian, and complained of the arbitrary conduct of their agent, J. O. Smith. The Senate, in executive session to-day, onfirmed the following nominations: John H. Galway, of Michigan, supervising spector of steam vessels for the Eighth district; George Steel, of Dupuyer, Mont., Indian agent at Blackfoot agency in Mon-tana; Robert L. Oliver, of Georgia, to be consul of the United States at Meridia,

The House committee on public lands to day voted to favorably report the resolution Introduced by Representative Caminetti, of California, to stop issuing patents to land grant railroads until Congress has taken action for the classification of the lands into mineral and nonmineral.

Murder and Suicide.

MEXICO, Mo., Jan. 28.—Daniel Hardwick went to the house of James Ward, four miles south of here, to-day. A few words passed between them, when Hardwick shot Ward three times in the heart with a pistol. He died instantly. Hardwick then ran down the road a short distance and shot himself in the head. He died in a few hours. Hardwick and Ward were brothers-in-law, and the killing is supposed to have resulted from a family row which occurred a short time ago. occurred a short time ago.

Baggage and Mail Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—The Air-line train from Louisville arrived last night minus the combination mail and baggage car, The caught fire about fifty miles east of St. Louis from an overheated stove and was destroyed. A number of overcoats belonging to the train crew and all of the bag-gage and mail were burned, except one registered mall pouch, which was thrown out by the mail clerk. The car was detached and abandoned.

It will pay you to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. With pure blood you need not fear the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria or fevers. Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you strong Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

POPE LEO'S MESSAGE

ADDRESS TO THE CATHOLIC PREL-ATES OF THE UNITED STATES.

An Encyclical Containing Advice and Instructions of Great Interest to the Masses of the Church.

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATION

REASONS FOR ESTABLISHING SA-TOLLI AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Duties of Workingmen in Regard to Labor Organizations-Catholic Journalists Praised and Admonished.

WASHINGTON, Jan., 28,-Mgr. Satolli to-day made public the long-expected encyclical from the Pope. The most important features relate to the American delegate and his relations to the hierarchy in this country, and also defining the Pope's attitude concerning societies of workingmen. The encyclical begins as fol-

lows: "To our venerable brethren, the archbishops and bishops of the United States of North America, Leo XIII, Pope, venerable brethren, health and apostolic bene-

diction: "We traverse in spirit and thought the wide expanse of ocean, and although we have at other times addressed you in writing—chiefly when we directed encyclical letters to the bishops of the Catholic world, yet have we now resolved to address you separately, trusting that we shall be, God willing, of some assistance to the Catholic cause amongst you. To this we apply ourselves with the utmost zeal and care, be-cause we highly esteem and love exceedingly the young and vigorous American na-tion, in which we plainly discern latent forces for the advancement, alike of civilforces for the advancement, alike of civil-ization and Christianity."

The encyclical then refers to the interest felt by the Pope in the recent American celebration of the discovery of America. It says: "The barks of Columbus carried not only the germs of mighty states, but the principles of religion into remote re-gions beyond the sea. The first solicitude of Columbus was to plant the sacred emof Columbus was to plant the sacred em-blems of the cross wherever he disem-barked. The very names given to American towns, and rivers, and mountains and lakes teach how the beginning was marked with the footprints of the Catholic Church."

The Pope refers to the fact that the first Inc Pope refers to the fact that the first bishop set by apostolic authority over the American church began his labors when the great Washington was at the helm of the young republic. The well-known familiar intercourse between these two men seems to be an evidence that the United States ought to be conjoined in cord and amity with the Catholic Church. "And not without cause." continues the not without cause," continues the en-cyclical "for without morality the state can never endure, a truth which that illustrious citizen of yours whom we have just mentioned, with a keenness of insight worthy of his genius and statesmanship, ceived and proclaimed. is progressing is set forth and satisfic-tion is expressed that catholicity keeps pace with this progress. The extension o

The giant strides by which the Republic the clergy and the establishment of pious societies, parochial schools and mutual aid associations is particularly commended. But while it is true that the church has progressed under the Republic, yet it would be erroneous to draw the conclusion that in America is to be sought the most desir-able status of the Church or that it would be universally lawful or expedient for state and church to be, as in America, dissevered ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING.

The Pope then sets forth the efforts he has made to leave nothing undone to preserve and solidly establish the Catholic religion in America. To that end two special objects have received attention, first, the advancement of learning; second, a perfecting of methods in the management of church affairs. The first led to the establishment, under apostolic authority, of the Catholic University at Washington. It is urged that education cannot be complete which takes no notice of modern science. In the keen competition of a talent, Catholics ought not to be followers, but leaders. The success of the unversity in uniting faith with learning is dwelt upon and faith with learning is dweit upon and special mention is made of the generosity of a pious priest which permitted the building of a hall of science and literature bearing his name (McMahon Hall.) The Pope also refers to the beneficial results ensuing from the third plenary council at Baltimore. The vital portion concerning Mgr. Satolli, follows:

When the Council of Baltimore conclud ed its labors the duty still remained of putting, so to speak, a proper and becoming crown upon the work. This, we perceived could scarcely be done in a more fitting manner than through the due establishment by the Apostolic See of the American legation. Accordingly, as you are aware, we have done this. By this action, as we have elsewhere intimated, we have wished, first of all, to certify that in our judgment and affection America occupies the same place and rights as other states be they ever so mighty and imperial. In addition to this we had in mind to draw more closely the bonds of duty and friend-ship which connect you and so many thousands of Catholics with the Apostolic See. In fact, the mass of the Catholic Church understood how salutary our action was destined to be they saw moreover that destined to be; they saw, moreover, that it accorded with the usages and policy of the Apostolic See. For it has been from the earliest antiquity the custom of the Roman pontiffs, in the exercise of the divinely bestowed gift of primacy in the administra-tion of the church of Christ, to send forth egates to Christian nations and people And they did this not by an adventitious, but an inherent, right, for the Roman pon-tiff upon whom Christ has conferred ordinary and immediate jurisdiction, as well over all and singular churches as over all and singular pastors and the faithful. Since he cannot personally visit the different re-gions and thus exercise the pastoral office over the flock intrusted to him, he finds it necessary, from time to time, in the dis-charge of the ministry imposed on him to dispatch legates into different parts of the world according as the need arises, who, supplying his place, may correct errors, make the rough ways plain and administer to the people confided to their care increased means of salvation. POWERS OF THE LEGATE.

"But how unjust and baseless would be the suspicion, could it anywhere exist, that the powers conferred on the legate are an obstacle to the authority of the bishops. Sacred to us (more than any other) are the rights of those whom the Holy Ghost has placed as bishops to rule the church of God. That these rights should remain in every nation, in every part of the globe, we both desire and ought to desire, the more so since the dignity of the individual bishops is by nature so interwoven with the dignity of the Roman Pontiff that any measure which benefits the one necessarily measure which benefits the one necessarily protects the other. My honor is the honor of the universal church. My honor is the unimpaired vigor of my brethren. Then I am truly honored when to each one due honor is not denied. Therefore, since it is the office and function of an apostolic legate, with whatsoever powers he be vested, to execute the mandates and interpret the will of the Pontiff who sends him, far from his being of any detriment to the ordinary his being of any detriment to the ordinary power of the bishops, he will rather bring an accession of stability and strength. His authority will possess no slight weight for preserving in the multitude a submissive spirit, in the clergy discipline and due reverence for the bishops, and in the bishops mutual charity and an intimate union of souls. And since this union of souls. mutual charity and an intimate union of souls. And since this union, so salutary, consists mainly in harmony of thought and action, he will no doubt bring it to pass that each one of you shall persevere in the diligent administration of his diocesan affairs, that one shall not impede another in matters of government; finally, that, with disagreements eradicated and mutual esteem maintained, you may all work together with combined energies to promote the glory of the American church and the general welfare. It is difficult to estimate the good results which will flow from this concord of the bishops. Our own people will receive edification, and the force of example will have its effect on those without, who will be persuaded by this arguout, who will be persuaded by this argument alone that the divine apostate has de

ment alone that the divine apostate has de-scended by inheritance to the ranks of the Catholic episcopate.

"Another consideration claims our earn-est attention. All intelligent men are agreed, and we ourself have with pleasure intimated it above, that America seems destined for greater things. Now it is our wish that the Catholic Church should not

only share in, but help to bring about this prospective greatness. We deem it right and proper that she should, by availing herself of the opportunities daily presented to her, keep equal step with the Republic in the march of improvement, at the same time striving to the utmost by her virtue and her institutions to aid in the rapid growth of the States. Now she will attain both these objects the more easily and abundantly in proportion to the degree in which the future shall find her institution perfected. But what is the meaning of the institution of which we are speaking or what is its ultimate aim, except to bring it about that the constitution of the church shall be strengthened, her discipline better fortified. Wherefore, we ardently desire that this truth should sink day by day more deeply into the minds of Catholics; namely, that they can in no better way safeguard their individual interests or common good than by yielding a hearty submission and obedience to the church."

The encyclical then refers to the indis-solubility of marriage and the deadly pest of divorce. The evils of divorce are forci-bly stated, and the Pope declares that di-vorce is as hostile to the state as to the family. As regards civil affairs it is product family. As regards civil affairs, it is urged that justice be cultivated, and the laws of the gospel inculcated, without which liberty itself may be pernicious. The virtue of temperance, the frequent use of sacraments and the observance of the just laws and institutions of the Republic are also

TO WORKINGMEN. This closes the reference to the American delegation, and the Pope proceeds to discuss the indissolubility of marriage. To Catholics entering societies of working

men, the encyclical says: "Now, with regard to entering societies, extreme care should be taken not to be ensnared by error, and we wish to be understood as referring in a special manner to the working classes, who assuredly have the contract of th to the working classes, who assuredly have the right to unite in associations for the promotion of their interests, a right acknowledged by the church and unopposed by nature. But it is very important to those with whom they are to associate, else while seeking aims for the improvement of their condition they may be imperlling far weightler interests. The most effectual precaution against this peril is to determine with themselves at no time or in any matter to be parties to their violation of justice. Any society, therefore, which is ruled by and servilely observed by persons who are not steadfast for the right and friendly to religion is capable of being extremely prejudicial to the interest of inand friendly to religion is capable of being extremely prejudicial to the interest of individuals as well as of the community, and cannot be beneficial. Let this conclusion, therefore, remain firm, to shun not only those associations which have been openly condemned by the judgment of the church, but those also in which the opinion of intelligent men, and especially of the bishops, are regarded as suspicious and dangerous. Nay, rather, unless forced by dangerous. Nay, rather, unless forced by necessity to do otherwise, Catholics ought to prefer to associate with Catholics, a course which will be very conducive to the safeguarding of their faith. As presidents of societies thus formed among the it would be well to appoint either priests or upright laymen of weight and character, and guided by whose counsel they should endeavor peacefully to adopt and carry into effect such measures as may seem most advantageous to their interests, keeping in view the rules laid down by us in our encyclical rerum novarum. Let them, however, never allow this to escape their emory, that while it is proper and desirable to assert and secure the rights of the many, yet this is not to be done by a violation of duty, and that these are very important duties; not to touch what belongs to another; to allow every one to be free in the management of his own affairs; not to hinder any one to dispose of his services when he pleases and where he pleases. The scenes of violence and rlot which you witnessed last year in your own country sufficiently admonish you that America, too, is threatened with the aulic order. The state of the times, there-fore, bids Catholics to labor for the tran-quillity of the commonwealth, and, for this

purpose, to obey the laws, abhor violence and seek no more than equity or justice permits. TO CATHOLIC WRITERS. Concerning the press, the encyclical says "Toward these objects much may be contributed by those who have devoted themselves to writing and, in particular, by those who are engaged on the daily press. We are aware that already there is in labor in this field many of skill and experience, whose diligence gemands words of praise rather than of encouragement. Nevertheless, since the thirst for reading and knowledge is so vehement and widespread amongst you, and since, according to circumstances, it can be productive either of good or evil, every effort should be made to increase the number of intelligent and well disposed writers who take rengion for their guide and virtue for their constant companions. As this seems all the more necessary in America on account of the familiar intercourse and intimacy between Catholics and those who are estranged from the Catholic name, a condition of things which certainly exacts from our people great circumspection and more than or-dinary firmness, it is necessary to instruct, admonish, strengthen and urge the in the pursuit of virtue and to the faithful observance, amid so many occasions of stumbling, of their duties towards the church. It is, of course, the proper func-tion of the clergy to devote their care and energies to the great work; but the age and the country require that journalists should be equally zealous in this same cause and labor in it to the full extent of their powers. Let them, however, seriously reflect that their writings, if not precisely prejudicial to religion, will surely be of slight service to it, unless in accord of minds they all seek the same ends. Those who desire to be of real same ends. Those who desire to be of real service to the church, and with their pens heartily to defend the Catholic cause, should carry on the conflict with perfect unanimity, and, as it were, with serried ranks; for they rather inflict than repel war if they waste their strength by discord. In like manner their work, instead of being profitable and fruitful, becomes injurious and disastrous wherever they presume to call before their tribunal the decisions and acts of bishops, and, casting off due reverence, cavil and find fault, not percelving how great a disturbance of order and how many evils are thereby produced. Let them, then, be mindful of their duty,

and how many evils are thereby produced. Let them, then, be mindful of their duty, and not overstep the proper limits of moderation. The bishops, placed in the lofty position of authority, are to be obeyed, and suitable honor, befitting the magnitude and sanctity of their office, should be paid them. Now, this reverence, which it is lawful to no one to neglect, should be eminently conspicuous and exemplary in Catholic journalists. For journals, naturally circulating far and wide, come daily into the hands of far and wide, come daily into the hands of everybody, and exert no small influence upon the opinions and morals of the multi-'We have ourself, on frequent occasions laid down many rules respecting the duties of a good writer, many of which were unanimously inculcated as well by the third council of Baltimore as by the archbishops in their meeting at Chicago in the year 1893. Let Catholic writers, therefore, bear impressed on their minds our teachings and yours on this point, and let them resolve that their entire method of writing shall be thereby guided if they indeed desire, as

they ought to desire, to discharge their duty well." In conclusion, the encyclical speaks of those who dissent in matters of faith, and hopes that they will be at length restored to the embrace of the church. The Pope refers to the Indians and negroes as of-fering a wide field for cultivation. The encyclical closes as follows: "Meanwhile, as a presage of heavenly grace and a testimony of our benevolence we most lovingly in the Lord impart to you venerable brethren, and to your clergy and people our apostolic benediction. "Given at Rome, near St. Peters, on the 6th day of January, the Epiphany of the Lord, in the year 1895, the seventeenth of our pontificate. LEO, P. P. XIII."

AN EPISCOPAL ARCHBISHOP.

Washington May Be Made the See of a Long Established Church. ST. LOUIS, gained here in high Episcopal circles it ap-

pears to be a probability that the Episcopal Church will have an archbishop at Washington before long. The commission on the revision of the constitution and canons, appointed at the general convention at Baltimore last October, will consider at its coming meeting in New York, Feb. 7, a proposition to set aside the city of Washington as the see of the archbishop or primus. The proposed amendment reads as follows: "In every diocese the bishop (or bishop coadjutor) should be chosen agreeably to such rules as shall be prescribed by the convention of that diocese, except that whenever the diocese, which includes within its limits the city of Washington, shall permanently surrender its right to choose its bishop, and the office of bishop of said diocese shall be vacant, the primate shall diocese shall be vacant, the primate shall thereafter, under such regulations as the general convention shall prescribe, be the diocesan thereof, with the fitle of arch-bishop of Washington and primus, and the diocese vacated by the translation of the primus to Washington shall thereupon elect another diocesan."

From preliminary correspondence on the subject it is learned that there is scarcely any doubt that the proposed change will be made. According to the existing law of the church, the first archbishop would be Rt.

of Connecticut. In order to fully legalize the proposed change it will have to be agreed to by the commission and by the general conventions of 1895 and 1898.

A REPORTER'S STORY

WALTER RICE'S TESTIMONY IN THE DEBS CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

Proceedings of the A. R. U. Convention that Preceded the Great Strike -Tenor of the Speeches.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.-The first witness placed on the stand by the government in the Debs conspiracy trial to-day was Wallace Rice, a reporter for the Chicago Herald and a member of Local Union No. 356, of the American Railway Union, at Pullman. His examination was conducted by Edwin Walker, Clarence S. Darrow leading the group of attorneys for the defend-

Mr. Rice was led by the questions of the government counsel to relate the proceedings of the A. R. U. convention of June 13-23 last, the plan of the prosecution being to show that the conspiracy began with that convention, and that every step taken by the convention and its officers was a link in the chain of conspiracy. Mr. Rice said that Mr. Debs's opening speech at the convention, congratulating the union that its organization was the first not of distinctive class in its character, and included all branches of the railroad employes, and as such it was destined to overcome and absorb all the others, which were not adapted by the nature of their organization to successfully combat the ratiroads. It would become so strong that no corporation could assail it and it would be able to dictate its own terms. The Pullman strike and the condition of the workmen there, he said, were first brought to the attention of the convention on June 15 by a member of one of the local unions at that place. Mr. Debs opened the subject on the part of the union in a speech in which he denounced Pullman's corporation as a monumental monstrosity-an octopus-and said the time had come to stop it. Pullman had hoisted the black flag of conspiracy, and he (Debs) proposed to sink it and cut off Pullman's cars from the railroads. This speech was received with cheers and with manifestations of great enthusi-

Howard had followed Debs and threw a wet blanket over the discussion by opposing the boycott proposition. He said the union was not strong enough to make a successful fight. The result of the discussion was the appointment of a committee to wait on Mr. Wickes, general manager of the Pullman company, to secure arbitra-tion. The committee reported that Mr. tion. The committee reported that Mr. Wickes refused to treat with them and said it had nothing to arbitrate. The entire matter was then referred to the board of directors. On the 21st the board re-ported in favor of giving Mr. Pullman five days in which to arbitrate, under penalty of cutting out his cars from all the railroads. After the adoption of this resolu-tion Mr. Debs said that if any railroad fering with the Pullman cars the entire system of that road would be tied up. On the evening of June 26 the strike was inaugurated at a general mass meeting in the Empire Theater. Mr. Debs delivered an address in which he again referred to the Pullman company as a monumental octopus. Debs, at that meeting, said that the strike was to be a battle to the death, and it meant either the extirpation of the General Managers' Association or that of he union. Howard advised the men to take lesson from the railroads and combine, and that any man who refused to stand by the strikers was a scab.
The witness then related the manner of conducting the strike at the union's office in the Ashland Block. A guard stood outside Mr. Debs's private office, and no one was admitted during the receipt of telegrams, until after the close of the day's

business, when reporters were permitted to copy the telegrams.

The government rested on the examina-The government rested on the examina-tion in chief and Mr. Darrow took up the cross-examination for the defense. The greater part of the time was taken up in reviewing the events and circumstances of the forming of the acquaintances of the officers of the union by the witness and the review of the proceedings of the conven-tion. Witness said he had voted, as a dele-gate, in favor of the strike, and, generally, the views of the convention were his own the views of the convention were his own views on the matters under action. "You were a witness before the grand jury in Milwaukee, were you not?" Mr. Darrow.

"Yes, sir."
"Did you not travel to Milwaukee on pass given to you by President Miller, of that road?"
"I did."
"Do you not know that you and Mr. Miller, of the control of the er violated the interstate-commerce law At this point the court put a stop to this examination, on Mr. Walker's objection. Rice's cross-examination was tinued this afternoon. John l'ende, an employe of the Rock Island, followed Rice on the stand. He exhibited a telegram which he had received June 30, signed Debs, saying: "Order out all men of the Rock Island system. Enforce Pullman boycott. All men joining will receive protection." He said he was a switchman in the yards of the Illinois Central last June, was chairman of the griev-ance committee for the American Railway Union on the Illinois Central, and had or-ganized most of the Chicago lodges of the order. He said he had received an order June 26 to call out the men on the road. had gone out on the track after he had tied up the gates by getting the men to quit and flagged down James B. King's engine. When asked to relate what transengine. When asked to relate what transpired between him and King the defense entered an objection, which raised the point of the extent of the government's interrogation of witness to secure evidence on events not named in the indictment. If the court decides against the prosecution in this point it will materially lessen its chances of proving a conspiracy. The defense objected on the ground that what the witness had said to another was irrelevant matter; that witness had received relevant matter; that witness had received certain positive instructions, and that he had carried them out, and that beyond that the government could not inquire into the acts of the witness unless such acts related to some overt act committed in pur-suance to the conspiracy charged in the indictment. Mr. Walker, for the govern-ment, replied that the government had a right to discover how far the witness had

some time to the attorneys Judge Grosscup said that the point was very important, and that he would hear argument upon it to-morrow. Court then adjourned, THE CRESCENT HOTEL

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gone under his construction of the instruc-tions he had received. After listening for

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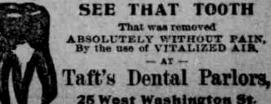
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